



GERMANY ADMITS CHECK AT LIEGE; TEMPTS ITALY WITH ALGERIA AND CONGO; BELGIANS GRANT 24-HOUR ARMISTICE

KAISER OFFERS ITALY ENEMIES' COLONIES AS PRICE OF AID

But Italian Envoy in London Reiterates
Neutrality Pledge and Is Hailed
with Wild Enthusiasm.

PEERS JOIN CROWD IN CHEERING

Churchill Tells of Government's News Service for
Truthful Reports and Lloyd George Says
Trade Is Recovering.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
London, Aug. 7.—It is reported in Paris from more than one source that Germany has proposed to the Italian government that Italy should receive Algeria and the Belgian Congo as the price of her active support of Germany and Austria. Italy nevertheless persists in maintaining her neutrality, pointing out that it is impossible to oppose the national will, which is unalterably opposed to hostilities against Great Britain and France.

A remarkable and most unusual demonstration of friendliness occurred in front of the Italian Embassy this afternoon. The demonstration was organized by members of the peerage, members of the House of Commons and others prominent in the political and social world. Thousands of passersby joined in the cheering, which continued until the ambassador, the Marquis di Francavilla, and the marchioness, much moved, appeared on the balcony.

The ambassador said, amid a scene of the wildest enthusiasm, that Italy had declared her neutrality and would adhere to it.

Among those who participated in the demonstration were the Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Robert Cecil, the Earl of Lonsdale and Lord Farquhar, with G. L. Locker-Lampson and Ronald McNeill, members of the House of Commons. They arrived in automobiles, which were decorated with British and Italian flags. They waved a huge Italian flag as they rode up.

MORE GERMAN SHIPS CAUGHT.

The capture of German merchant craft continues at a rate gratifying to Englishmen, who predict that the war will speedily result in driving German commerce off the sea.

Late this afternoon the German steamer Hauta, timber laden, was towed into Leith. This is the fourth German prize brought in that port. Lloyd's agent at Bordeaux reports that the German steamers Consul Horn and Autoris have been seized there by the French government.

Since the outbreak of the war a number of German merchant ships, which were lying in English harbors when war was declared, have been seized. According to an English authority on international law, such vessels can be retained only while the war lasts. When peace is signed they must be returned to their owners.

This Morning's News.

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THE LATEST NEWS OF THE WAR

London, Aug. 7.—It was reported that the Kaiser had offered Algeria and the Belgian Congo to Italy in return for the latter's aid. A demonstration of friendliness for Italy was made at the Italian Embassy by British legislators and people. Italy's intention to maintain her neutrality was again asserted.

Brussels, Aug. 7.—Liege is still holding the invaders in check and the Germans have asked for a truce of twenty-four hours in which to pick up their 25,000 dead and wounded.

Berlin, Aug. 7.—An official report of the Liege fighting says none but a hostile press will call it a "defeat." It is rather regarded as showing the heroism of the German army.

Paris, Aug. 7.—Volunteers to form a new Foreign Legion will be accepted beginning on Aug. 21. The American Embassy, now in charge of German affairs, is helping stranded Germans. Two French liners may sail for New York to-morrow under naval protection.

Tokio, Aug. 7.—The German fleet is reported bottled up in the harbor of Germany's fortified seaport of Tsing-Tau. Japan has sent out a flying squadron of seven cruisers and increased the size of her battleship division, which has been prepared for any emergency.

Washington, Aug. 7.—China has asked the United States to prevent the extension of the European war to the Far East. Sweden has given notice to mariners that Swedish waters have been mined. The President and his Cabinet took further steps to prevent violation of the neutrality laws by foreign vessels.

HATCHES OPENED AT U. S. DEMAND

Naval Searching Party
Makes Captain Show
His Cargo.

DESTROYER DRAYTON JOINS THE FLORIDA

Unarmed Reservists May Sail,
but All Merchantmen Will
Be Inspected.

The first unpleasantness resulting from the efforts of this country to see that no vessels leaving our waters are going to the aid of any warring European countries occurred yesterday.

A searching party in command of Ensign Wilder D. Baker, of the United States armored cruiser Florida, boarded the Ward liner Antilla to see that nothing in that vessel's cargo violated the provisions of President Wilson's proclamation of neutrality.

Ensign Baker asked to see the ship's manifest. This was shown him, and then he asked to see the cargo. The Antilla's commander, Captain George Corneli, replied that the cargo complied with the manifest from Missouri and asked to be shown. Captain Corneli, who broke into public print shortly after the United States took Vera Cruz by entering Tampico with several thousand men of ammunition and thousands of aeroplanes for the Carranzistas, replied that his hatches were battened down.

Ensign Baker, with all the tact he could muster, then informed Captain Corneli that he wanted the hatches opened. The Antilla's commander gave the order, an inspection of the cargo revealed nothing that violated the neutrality proclamation, and the ship was allowed to proceed.

Seventeen Ships Boarded.

The Florida had six launches and one navy tug at work yesterday and the night before boarding outgoing ships. One incoming ship, the Friedrich der Grosse, was also boarded. Seventeen ships in all were inspected, including two German liners, eight British, three Norwegian, two Spanish and two Cuban.

Last night the Florida, which is in command of Commander Rush, was joined off Tompkinsville by the United States torpedo boat destroyer Drayton, which was ordered from Norfolk to help in maintaining neutrality in this port.

As on the previous evening, a navy tug anchored last night in the middle of the Narrows to prevent any ship from stealing out unobserved by men from the Florida.

In an interview with a reporter of The Tribune on board the Florida yesterday evening Commander Walter S. Crosley, executive officer of the cruiser, said the Florida was prepared to get under way at short notice should the occasion require, the occasion, of course, being the possibility of some big liner of one of the belligerent countries attempting to get out at night ready to be converted into a commerce destroyer.

Should any merchantman attempt such a feat, the Florida, or the destroyer Drayton, capable of thirty knots, would soon overtake it.

Commander Crosley was asked what would happen if the Olympic and the Minnehaha, scheduled to leave port today with British reservists on board, and the Sant Anna, with its complement of Belgian and French reservists, should follow their schedules.

"If men removed to be reservists are booked as passengers on these or other vessels and are not armed or

SAYS ENGLAND TRIED TO TIE KAISER'S HANDS

Haniel von Haimhausen, Head of German Embassy,
Declares Sir Edward Grey, Prior to Liege Campaign,
Named Conditions That Meant Navy's Inactivity.

Prior to Germany's attack upon Liege Sir Edward Grey tried to impose upon Germany conditions which Great Britain could have obtained only after a successful war, according to a statement issued last night by Haniel von Haimhausen, head of the German Embassy in Washington, in the absence of Count von Bernstorff, the ambassador.

These conditions, said Mr. Haimhausen, would, if accepted by Germany, have led to absolute inactivity on the part of the German fleet. The statement of the German Chargé d'Affaires was prompted, he said, by the nearly complete absence of news from official sources in the Fatherland, owing to the present European conditions, including cable censorship.

"It is erroneous," said Mr. Haimhausen, "that the British declaration of war was exclusively caused by Germany's invading Belgium. During these negotiations Sir Edward Grey promised that England would remain neutral only under the following conditions:

"First, Germany is not allowed to commit any act of hostility against the French coasts in the North Sea.

"Second—German troops are not allowed to pass through Belgian territory.

"Third—The German navy is not allowed to attack Russia from the Baltic Sea.

"To the question put by the German government whether Great Britain would undertake to respect Belgian neutrality during the whole war, no answer was given.

"Sir Edward tried to impose conditions which would have secured to Great Britain without running any risks all the benefits which it could have obtained only by a successful naval war. The acceptance of these conditions would have led to the bottling up of the whole German fleet, forcing it to absolute inactivity.

"Knowing, on the other hand, that a great number of French officers had crossed the Belgian frontier in about fifty motor cars, rushing up to Liege, which was a flagrant violation of Belgian neutrality; knowing further that Antwerp was ready to open its most important harbor to the British fleet and landing corps, Germany was reluctantly compelled to refuse compliance with the British conditions."

GREAT COAST 'BATTLES' DUE TO U. S. GUNS

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]
New London, Conn., Aug. 7.—Night firing practice with the heaviest guns at Fort Terry (Plum Island) to-night started about 9 o'clock.

The ordnance department at Sandy Hook proving grounds is testing heavy guns almost every day.

Hence the reports of battles between British and German cruisers all along the Atlantic coast.

wearing the uniforms of any of the belligerent nations, it would be no concern of ours, for it would not violate our neutrality to let them leave port," replied Commander Crosley.

Commander Crosley made it plain that the chief concern of the naval patrol would be to prevent commerce destroyers, disguised as merchantmen, from leaving port.

In talking about the alleged code messages purporting to be from German cruisers off Sandy Hook, Commander Crosley said he believed these messages to be hoaxes perpetrated by amateur wireless operators, who are giving the navy considerable trouble.

"There may be some German cruisers on this side of the Atlantic," said Commander Crosley, "but I doubt if they are as close to our shores as some people think, and I do not believe they are sending any of these code messages."

War Map of Europe in Colors, and four-page war supplement by which to follow events of war, with New York Herald Sunday, August 9. Order early.

EYEWITNESS TELLS OF LIEGE BATTLE

London Man Describes
Scenes When Germans
Moved on City.

SAW GUNS SHATTER PONTOON BRIDGE

Benjamin Hallet Says Sight of
So Many Men Shot Down
Made Him Ill.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Aug. 7.—The only man who has yet got back to London after witnessing the first attacks of the Germans on Liege is Benjamin Hallet, a member of a Belgian zinc firm, who reached here to-day after travelling forty-eight hours without food. Mr. Hallet said:

"The first intimation I had that the Germans were invading Belgium was a notice in a Liege evening newspaper on Monday, advising Englishmen to call on the English Consul there at once. I saw the consul, and he informed me that the Germans were advancing on Liege and warned me to return to England immediately.

"All the men in the city, and many women, too, clamored for rifles. The supply was insufficient to go round. Food was plentiful, but nobody bothered much about eating, or sleeping either.

"I heard the sound of heavy firing in the direction of Vièze on Tuesday, and finally saw a red glare against the sky. The light indicated that Vièze was burning.

"A grim determination not to surrender Liege to the Germans until its last defender had been killed inspired every citizen I spoke to. There are about 10,000 Russians in Liege, and most of them have volunteered to serve with the French or Belgian armies.

"There were many heartrending scenes in the streets as the troops marched out to meet the invaders. I had one old woman say through her tears, 'He's my only son, and it will break my heart to have him killed, but I'll be satisfied if he only kills three Germans first.'

"Amazed at Their Valor.
"Despite their valor and resolution, I had no idea the Liegeois would be able to make such a magnificent and wonderful defence against such an overwhelming force as the Germans brought up. I saw the opening of the terrific struggle on Wednesday and then came away. I was compelled to leave owing to a business engagement here, otherwise I wanted to stay. The temptation to remain and see the result was tremendous, almost irresistible, ill as it made me.

"The Germans had their big guns far away across the River Meuse out of sight. A small detachment came in with a white flag. It was General von Emmich, the German commander, who came to demand the surrender of the city, saying he merely wanted free passage for his troops and would not hurt a soul, but be friendly with everybody, and pay cash at the people's own prices for everything that was needed.

"If ever a man went the wrong way about getting what he wanted, it was that big German general. He hadn't any chance of getting anything when he started, but every word he said only added red hot fuel to the determination of the Liege men to resist him to the end and then drop him in the Meuse. Some had hard work holding themselves back from doing it then.

"The French Embassy here and the French consulates in other cities of Italy are daily receiving offers from men who wish to join the French army.

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FRENCH AND BELGIANS WILL JOIN FORCES TO-DAY AT LIEGE

At Same Time Germans Ask of Belgians
Truce of 24 Hours for Picking Up
25,000 Dead and Wounded.

MOWED DOWN BY HUNDREDS

Enemy Meets with Veritable Slaughter Again as It Faces
Rain of Bullets from Intrenchments—City Still
Keeping the Invaders at Bay.

London, Aug. 8.—A Brussels dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company gives an unofficial report that a Bavarian corps has been defeated by the French at Marrehan, north of Luxembourg. Many prisoners are said to have been taken.

This shows that the French are approaching Liege to assist the Belgians in defence of the city, as Marrehan is only a few miles to the south of the Belgian city.

A Brussels dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that the militia of the garrison at Liege, who retreated on Thursday so that the men could get some sleep, took the offensive yesterday by a turning movement in Belgian Luxembourg, where they routed a German cavalry division.

A despatch to "The Morning Post" from Brussels says that the Belgians have granted the armistice for twenty-four hours requested by the Germans and that the latter are now collecting their wounded and burying their dead.

The qualified admission of a temporary setback to German arms at Liege, which comes from Berlin to-day, is a reminder of the strict silence generally maintained at the German capital since war was declared.

The only telegraphic outlet by way of Berlin now left is through Amsterdam, and a strict censorship permits only brief dispatches of an official character to leave the country. The fact that the only news from Berlin now comes through Holland has an interesting phase. Holland, by persisting in neutrality, is exciting suspicion in Belgium of Dutch sympathy with Germany.

Brussels (via Paris), Aug. 7.—Trains with wounded and fugitive non-combatants arrived here this morning from Liege and neighboring towns. The military trains with prisoners on board were sent from Liege to Antwerp.

The Belgian troops appeared to be in the best of spirits when the trains left Liege. They said that if there had not been ten Germans to one Belgian not one German would have got through their lines. Though in good spirits the Belgians were partly exhausted, having fought for fifty hours without rest.

Some of the wounded Belgians, eyewitnesses of the fighting, say they saw Germans mowed down by hundreds in front of the trenches and entanglements by the gun and rifle fire of the Belgians, but that they were replaced by others, who crawled forward like weasels.

In certain places in the fighting zone the ground was covered with dead, the burial of which it was said would take at least a week.

GERMAN SOLDIERS HEROIC.

Belgian officers pay a great tribute to the German infantry and cavalry for their bravery in the attack on Liege. Yesterday, after the cessation of artillery fire from the German positions, a force of infantry 1,000 strong made an assault on the town from the north.

They had to cross trenches and mines, but managed to rush up to the fortress, where they met with fierce resistance from a much more powerful force armed with quick-firers. Twice they were checked by a storm of bullets. The infantrymen, undaunted, reformed their ranks for a rush to the walls of the town.

There they were held back, no quarter being asked or